n, and electricity, and water, and the mechanical ahare with man the creative omnipotence. Shall and cross balt the globe to check the Eastern igland crees half the globe to check the Eastern and of her new born civilization? I have spoken England—not as an enemy but a friend. For her maske, I would have her be true to herself. If agist would proceeve cotton for her millions of opnives, let her j in in patting down the rebellion. It interference in defense of the rebels of the South ill force us to do that weich would be a calamity to as well as to them—at a blow to destroy Slavery ever. The interests of England and France here. same direction—in the preservation of the and the making of successful rebellion ble. [Lond applause.] Especially does France fiety in our unity and prosperity—for besafety in our unity and prosperity—for bereen us there is no antagonism whatever. We
set her silks, her bra-dies, her wince, her porsias, her cloths, her finer cettons; her thousand
sicks of unequaled taste. She wants our toled to meet the prosperity of our ruder manufacled to envy us the prosperity of our ruder manufacled to purchase at she has to sell us. Let England,
all france, and Russi-, and Spain, and Mexico, and
at the nations join with us: The Union—it shall
be preserved. [Trem-indoos cheers.] Planting
spelf upon the broad principles of natural law,
which it was the glery of Lord Chatham to introduce
no modern diplomacy. I most heartily respond to
your resolutions; I join the old Romans in the parity
of my patrionism of our maiomality; my undying asjustice is "Est perpetua;" of Slavery, "Delenda est
Carthago ?" [Long continued cheers.]

The President then said that a telegraphic dispatch

The President thea said that a telegraphic disputch been received, giving news from the United States the 18th, which could not fail to interest the meeting. A gertleman near thea read the dispatch in ques lon, hich will be found embodied in our American news ha preceding column, and which was loudly cheered. SPEECH OF THE HOX. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The Hon. A. Bur ingame, American Minister to the ort of Vienna, next rose and spoke as follows: MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I regend to your call with all my heart, in the splitt of
last patriotism which gleams in every eye and swells
is every breast. I hold it fit that the children of the
bad of Weshington should, in the land of Lafayette,
new their rows to the great principles for which
these new strug-led. [Applause.] And we secondingly
there and now recev them, and swear by the everthere and now renew them, and swear by the ever-bing God that we will sustain that great Government which resulted from their bleuded efforts, and breather the availant hope that, like their holy memoris, it will solare forever. [Applauss.] It seems to me, since I have been here, that I have received the impression feature tell whence or why—certainly not from anything I have read or beard—surely not from anything belved from the retisent ruler of this gallant people but the feeling which swayed the French and our bibers still survives. It seems to me that they do not neck at us in our supposed calamity, that they do not alrepresent us in their present at their statemen do not compare us to Tarks, and our enemi s to Greeks

insighter; that they do not speak of congactarishists in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandise of our mistortunes, and open all our ports to the pirates' prize. [Apphane.] I make at these distant allianous to despen your regards on the one hand, or to rouse your resentment against a indred people on the other. I accuse not the Saxon hant. [Pr. Mechintock—"That is right."] My friend says that is right; yes, I know the heart of old lagland is sound. But, as an American, I cannot be indifferent to the language of a few of England's statesmen. I know us my friend Mr. Clay has said, that pe have derived our language, literature, and laws hen her. No man bends lower than I to her massio amforedents, but I meat be permitted to regret the attitude in which she has been placed by those who assume to give expression to her sentiments. This I will say—ever mindful of the ties of consangeinty which others seem to have forgotten—that when a suncrous people has blotted from its memory the resentual recoilections of two wars, it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them ag in with tenfold rancor. [Apphanes ] And the I will further asy—that wheever is for oragainst us, we will, in the Language of our distinguished triend Mr. Daytor, "esttle car own affairs hause. And this I will, in the Linguinge of our dis-for or against us, we will, in the Linguinge of our dis-tinguished triend Mr. Dayto ., "settle our own affairs hour own way." We wil put down rebellion on our was soil, and shall reserve a quick and and a danni-less heart for whoever, for wha ever cause, shall be we soil, and shall reserve a quick and and a daunt-less heart for whoever, for who ever cause, shall be found in complicity with the most cause less revelt that ever lifted its and actions hard against a noble Govern-ment and a genero a civilization. [Continued ap-plause.] I do not quarrel with men's oji ions—I dis-dain to plead with those who are intentionally against us, but I would be glad to bring those whose good opinion, for my country sake, I covet, into views tauching our affairs identical with my own—those who have been and still are our friends—I have met such dince I have been here—who have fallen into the latal fallacy of Calbons, and believe that our Government is a compact between States, and that as these did line I have been here—who have fallen into the letal alliacy of Calnons, and believe that our Government is a commute between States, and that as these did accede to it, they have therefore, a right to accede from it. But in our theory of Government, Wales would have as much right to accede from England, and Normandy from France, as South Carolina and Alabama from the United States. [Hear.] Ours is not a compact or league in that sense—all that went down with the Confederation—but it is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and is so declared to be on the very irontlets of that histramest itself; there, dittering like a stat, is the language: "We the e on the very montlets of that in the language: "We the dittering like a star, is the language: "We the dittering like a star, is the language: "We the dittering like a star, is the language: "We the dittering like a star in the language." so again it is declared that this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. It is a Government thus established, a Government resting on the good will of the people— that will flowing torth into practical Government through the force. through the forms of the organic law to which they have assented—a Government around which cluster so many memories, and which, to us, is the noblest that ever shed its blessings on mortal men. [Applause.] It is such a Government that a few traiters, because they have been one-voted, would over row, and would establish in its place one born of their own caprice, resting it not on the will of the people, but on Bavery as its corrective. This contest is not one between two parties equally divided, as some suppose it to be, for pointical power, but it is a great struggle for principles, for u e integrity of our seekey and Government, between the higuest civilization on one hand and the clackest baroarses on the other. [Applause.] It is not a contest between sections. On the one side, as has been stated, are twenty prillions crystalized into

if to be, for point all power, the collect and dove enument, between the highest civilization on one hand and the thackest barbarasm on the other. [Applause.] It is not a contest between sections. On the one side, is has been stated, are twenty prilione crystalized into one great fibrities mass, and in sympathy with these are millions in the south who are in the totall of a consumery which has taken them by surplise. And against this are a few daring men who, struggling against the holiest feelings of the human heart, against a Government will be they have never felt but in the bleadings conferred, leading on the facatical and the ignorant, made so by the bad system they would establish; men whose strength was in the political power hey derived from Slavery as a subtle element in the flovernment, but now weak in the quality of force on rulcin they rely, without men, wathout money, without aredit, dependent for the food they eat and the clothing they wear on those they assail, without a sulor, who cannot make a word or a musket, who have no flag which a bejoe hander ought to respect; and these men hard themselves against the pregud- se and patriotism, and members, and civilation of the imerican people. [Warm applance.] In the hardwest applance.] In the hardwest applance.] In the hardwest of the rule of their memories rul. [Cheer.] I am sorry for he innocent, who most salter for their guilt. The cople were mereful, and the Government forbearing. I was our glory that, in our whole history, no traitor's blood was on the hands of the thevernment. We rished no war, no studding of fraternia blood. It raised no war, no studding of fraternia blood. It raised no war, no studding of fraternia blood. It raised no war, no studding of fraternia blood. It raised no war, no studding of fraternia blood. It was not until fortree after for res was taken, our rage for outrage committed, bospitals sacket, and the people open of the raise of the sacket and the world gladen the save of any Najoelem, which are not on the facility of t

cefinite a de Isration of the rules which would be observed as I had hoped.

The principal point to which I drew Mr. Seward's attention what he extreme vagueness of the information which was given to us. I reterred him to the notifications of blockades made by Great B itain during the late war with Russia, and pointed out to him the care and precision with which every particular was stated in them. I asked whether it was intended to issue similar notices for each Southern port as soon as the actual blockade of it should commence.

The reply which I received was, that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade individually to each vessel approaching the blockade port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the votice having been given on the ship's papers. No vessel was liable to seizure which had not been individually warned. This plan had, I was assured, been found to be, in practice, the most convanient and the fairest for all parties. The fact of there being blockading ships present to give the warning was the best notice and best proof that the port was actually and effectually blockaded.

The principal objection to the plan appeared to me to be that it wight, in some cases expose foreign vessels to the loss and inconvenience of making a uscless voyage, which a more general and public announcement of the elockade would have prevented.

I observed to Mr. Seward that the limits of the blockade which it was intended to establish were not clearly stated. It was not easy to understand exactly to we at extent of coast the expression "the ports within" the States mentioned was applicable. Mr. Seward said that it was intended to blockade the whole coast from Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio Graude. I observed to him that the extent of the coast between these two points was, I supposed, about 3,000 miles. Surely the United States had not a naval force sufficient to establish an effective blockade, and blockade deflectively.

I may perhaps, be allowed to come out with t

time at which the cargo was shipped would not e in-quired into. I said that I supposed that it was clearly understood that foreign ships coming out of blockaded ports in which there were no United States customs' authorities would not be interfered with by the blockfuture will be as bright as his past, and that he will enjoy a soldier's trimuph or the ewest tranquillity of an homored soldier's grave. And now all han, Fre-mont, and farewell! Tremendous acclamations, which were followed by

the Court of Stockholm, was next called on; but merely spoke a few well judged sentences, thanking

the meeting for receiving him kindly, declaring at the

speakers who had preceded him.

The following gentlemen in succession spoke, and wers much applauded: Dr. McClintock, Capt. Symmes,

the Rev. C. L. Thryer, the Rev. M. Lamson, Mr. W.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BLOCKADE.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, with

reference to the blocksde of the ports of the Southern States, was laid before Parliament on the 28th uit. The first communication from Lord Lyons to Lord John Enseell transmits a copy of a note from the Secre-

tary of Some of the United States, communicating copies of the President a proclamation declaring a blockade

of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. This pro-

clamation declares the letters of marque and authoriza-

anybody acting under them from the penalties of the

K. Strong, and Major Seliver.

some time that he considered it unnecessary to add anything to sentiments so well expressed by the able

(Tremendous acclamations, which were followed by three cheers for Col. Fremont.)

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. PREMONT.

Col. J. C. Fremont next rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am deeply sousible to the warm and flatt-ring expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just been honored, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself: I am conscious that I owe them to the partial ty of friendable pand to that sort of attachment which a solvier always feels for the banner under which he has fought [Hear, hear.] To him (Mr. Burlingame) and the other frients around me who have spoken to-day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who have won their battle gloriously. And they have come among us bere, with their habitual cloquebee, to convey to our true-bearted countrymen at home the assurance of our mustlerable devotedness to the country, and our on-bounded admit ation of the genero-a lovaity with which they rallied to its calls. [Cheera.] A new days back our honored flag was trailing in the dust as the foot of an insedent foe: at present its stars are refulgent from a thousand hights, swarming with brave hearts and strong arms in its defense. [Applause.] We drank to them to-day, our brave and loval countrymen. [Renewed cheers.] Faithfully, too, have one sectioned people responded to them, from Italy, from England, and from France. Well have they shown they, too, can cross the seas and change their skies, and never change their bearts. [Loud cheering.] I am glad that a happy chance has brought me to participate with you bere on this occasion. Here is this splendid espital of a great nata, where near by us the same tombusione records the blended names of Washington and Latavette, I teel that I not allowed the sympathy which the world gives to a noose cause. We never ma acing squadron, on the plea of their being without clearances or other papers required by the revenue three cheers for Col. Fremont.] SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. FREMONT. Mr. Seward said that it was the hone fide intention of Government to allow foreign wess is already to port when the blockade was established to depart without

molectation.

He did not say that any particular term would be fixed after the expiration of which foreign vessels would no longer be showed to quit blockaded ports.

He did not repeat to ue the assurance he gave some time ago to one of my colleagues, that weeds a tiving without a knowledge of the blockade would be allowed

No did he my mything of the latention, which he expressed to another of my colleagues, of proposing to the Legislature that the United States should adhere to the declaration of the Congress at Paris on maritime

On my pressing Mr. Seward to give me, either in writing or at all events by a formal verbal announcement, some definite information for the goldance of British merchant vessels, he promised to rend me a copy of the instructions issued to the officers of the blockading squadron, and said to was confident I should find them perfectly satisfactory. He was good enough to add, that, if it any individual cases the rules of the blockade should bear hardly on British vessels, he should be ready to densider the equity of the matter, and to receive favorably any representations which I might make on behalf of the interests of British subjects.

Mr. Seward bas not yet sent me the copy of the in-Mr. Seward has not yet sent me the copy of the lastrations. I reminded him, however, yesterday, of his promise, and I hope that he will enable me to transmit a copy to your Lord-bip by the British packet which will leave New-York on the 5th instan.

There, how the Sth instant.

P. S.—Since I closed this disputed I have seen in an r. S.—Since I closed this unputed I have seen in an unofficial newspaper of this morning's date a notice concerning the blockade of the ports of Virginia, a copy of which I have just time to inclose. I am unable to procure a second copy.

LORD LYONS TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

EATRACL.

[Received May 21]

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

In my dispatch of the 2d inst. I had the honor to report to your Ludship that Mr. Seward had promised on the 2-th ml. to send me a copy of the restructions issued to the officers of the squadron to be employed in block ading the Southern ports.

I took measures this morning to remind Mr. Seward

I took measures this morning to remind Mr. Sewar privately of his prontie; in return, I reserved the tol-lwing communication from the State Department: "The secretary of the Navy hu fernished as with a copy of his instructions shout the blockade, but as we have not been all to find a proceedent for communicating them to the Ministers's fereign force meants, you must use expect a copy at possion Y a may, however, he thus hornmally assured that the high ade will be congueted as strictly according to the recognize

Upon this, I caused Mr. Buchanat's note to Mr. Pak-enhan of the 25th December, 1856, to be pointed out to Mr. Seward, as supplying a precedent or the confi-dential communication of instructions concerning a

blocksde.

The following was written to me in answer: I here shown Mr. Seward the procedual to which you refer, but he does not taken it would justify but I farmeding a copy of the fertureless. In I fairest our they must be given to all, which might lend to their inconventant publicity. The blockade, however, will be in actif conformity to the principles neutroned by Mr. Bucha as. The proclamation is more notice of an internal content in the conformation in the proclamation is more notice of an internal conformation in the conformation in the conformation is a first proclamation.

for to early it into effect and to made known in proper form I have the honor to transmit to your lordahi copies of a note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Spanish Minister here; and of no article inserted in the Washington newspaper which he regard dust the organ of the Administration. These documents uppear to contain all the positive information which has hitherto been elicited concerning the mode in which the block-

ade will be conducted.

I have been informed, but not directly or officially, that in no case will less thus fifteen days from the effective establishment of the blockade at each point be The proceedings terminated about 4 o'clock, after a display of patriotic feeling unsurpassed in unanimity. allowed for merchant vescels already in port to take their departure; and that the effective blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi will not be begun until the The correspondence between Secretary Seward and

Inclosure in No. 2.]

MR. SEWARD TO SENOR TASSARA.

Washington, May 2, 1861.

Size: In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 36th ultimo, on the subject of the blockade of the ports in several of the States, I deem it proper to state, for some further in formation: or your further information:

1. That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon

the principles recognized by the law of nations.

2. That armed vessels of neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports. LORD LYONS TO LORD LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

LORD LYONS TO LORD LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

[Received May 72.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

My Lord: With reference to my dispatches of he 27th alt., and of the 2d and 3d inst., I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of a correspondence which I have held with some of her Majesty's Consuls, and with the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch in which I have sequested Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne of the general result of inqui ies made by me or other foreign ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be co ducted.

I have not succeeded myself, nor, as far as I know, have any of my colleagues succeeded, in obtaining a relaxation of the rigor of the blockade, either in favor of any neutral flag, or la individual causes of hardship. I have not received intelligence of the issue of any notification announcing the actual commencement of tion of the seceeded States to be insufficient to protect

anybody acting under them from the paralless of the laws for the prevention of piracy.

Washington, May 2, 1861.

My Lord: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the note by which I acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Seward a note of the 17th ult. announcing the intention of this Givernment to set on foot a blockade of the Sou hern ports. I was careful so to word my note as to show that I accepted Mr. Seward's communication as an announcement of an intention to set on foot a bl-ckade, not as a notification of the actual conmencement of one. I believe that most of my collegence under supwers in the same series.

mencement of one. I believe that most of my col-leagues made answers in the same sense.

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of the President's Produmstion, amouning the exten-sion of the class kade to the ports of Virginia and Northfrom the State Department.

I have made it my business, since the entrance of the present Administration into office, nearly two months ago, to endenver to accertain precisely their intentions with repart to the commerce of foreign nations with ago, to endeaver to ascertain precisely their intentions with regard to the commerce of foreign nations with the States which have withdrawn from the Union. Up to the day before the blockade was announced, the Government itself had not come to any decision on the subject. Nor did I think it expecient to press it to make any declaration so long as the commercial operations of British merchants and British vessels in the second States were carried on without hadrance and without inconvenience. But since the blockade has been proclaimed, I have thought myself entitled to ask with persistence for definite information respecting the mode in which it is to be carried into effect. I had in acticular a long conversation on the subject with Mr.

not mention concerning the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, of which I transmitted to your fortship, with my dispatch of the 2d inst., a copy taken from a news-paper, and of which a copy forms also Inclosure 17 in this dispatch. I have, &c., (Signed)

The decuments conclude with the following note. which, in fact, contains a summary of all that has presed

in the business: LORD LYONS TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR A. HILNE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861, Sire: With reference to my dispatch of the 17th ult. I have the honor to inclose copies of the following doc 1. Proclamation of the President of the United States

mode in which it is to be carried into effect. I had in particular a long conversation on the subject with Mr. Seward, in presence of the Chief Clerk of the State Department, on the 29th ul i.o.. I had prepared Mr. Seward for the interview by suggesting to his, through the Unner-Secretary of State, the advisablence of diminishing the disagreeable impression which the announcement of the blockade would make abroad, by giving, as soon as possible, definite assurances that it would be carried on with a liberal consideration for the intercets of foreign nations. 1. Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April 27, announcing his intention to blockade the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

II. Notification of the actual offective blockade of the ports of those States issued on the 30th of April, by Flag-Officer Prendergast, of the United States Navy.

I have not received intelligence of the issue of any other notification announcing the actual commencement of an effective blockade.

III. A notice, headed "Important commercial information," published in a newspaper which is the organ of the Administration, and giving some information respecting the mode in which the rules of blockade will be applied. would be carried on with a fiberal consideration for the interests of foreign nations.

So far as assurences in general terms go, nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. Seward's language.

I did not, however, succeed in obtaining at the time as octinite a delibration of the rules which would be ob-served as I had hoped.

The principal point to which I drew Mr. Seward's

rapplied.

The general result of inquiries made by me or other

The general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign Ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted, appears to be,

I. That the date of the commencement of the blockade in each locality will be fixed by the issue of a notice by the commanding officer of the squadron appointed to blockade it. It does, not, however, appear to be intended that such notice shall be officially communicated to the squadron of the communication.

cated to the Governments of neutral nations, or to their representatives in this country.

II. That fifteen days from the b ginning of the effective blockade will be allowed in every case for neutral

es els, already in port, to put to sen.

III. That until the fifteen days have expired, neutral casels will be allowed to come out with or without caseos, and whether their cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

IV. That, except in the last mentioned particular, the ordinary rules of blockade will be strictly en-

orced.
V. The armed vessels of the neutral States will have I continue to be of opinion that, provided the blocks debe effective, and be carried on in conformity with the law of mations, we have no other course in the absence of positive instructions from her Majesty's Government, than to recognize it. I have, &c., (Signed.)

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. ST WILLIAM "OWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at-Law, the Special Correspondent of The London Times. FACTS AND OPINIONS AT THE CONFEDERATE

CAPITAL. MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, May S, 1861. In my last letter I gave an account of such mattters as

passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 1. I am on difficult ground, the hand is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are ent off, or are at best accidental, and in order to reopen them I must get further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on in the North, and it is almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what nows is

them. The people of the South at last are aware that the "Yanke-s" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the Secession can ment of the United States, and that the Secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone," and they de-clare that they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a faint they spoke about t. The fact is there are even in the compact and united South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the prepon-derance of one or other at the moment. I have no men of noderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of one or other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that, as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events for the present, ina-much as the mensacing a titude of General Bragg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from discoses incidented to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the linked States hold Tortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the centies, and when they have organized their forces, they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line. They are at present strong chough, they suppose, but their dones is resources, and in the difficulties presented to a hostile force by the nature of the country, to bid cefiance to invasi n, or, at all events, to inside a very severe chas isoment on the invaders, and their excited manner of speech so acts up on their minds that they begin to think they can dely, not merely the United States, but the world. Thus it is that they ded or man, woman, and child first, and that if 20,000, or where the Provisional Congress is sitting. On leaving the hotel, which is like a small Willard's, so far as clare they never can be conquered, that they will die to a man, woman, and child first, and that if 50,000, or any number of thousands, of Black Republic-us get 100 miles into Virginia, not one man of them shall ever get any number of thousands, of Black Republic as got 100 miles into Virginia, 1 of one man of them shall ever get out alive. Behied all this talk, however, there is immiles into Virgiain, not one man of them shall ever get out alive. Behied all this talk, however, there is immense energy, great resolution, and fixed principles of setion. Their strategy consists in keeping quiet till they have their troops well in hand, in such numbers and discipline as shall give them fair grounds for expecting success in any campaign with the United States troops. They are preparing with vigor to render the observed of the Mississippi impossible, by creating batteries on the commanding levees or embankments which hem in its waters for upward of SOI miles of bank, and they are occupying, as far as they can, all the strategical points of attack or detence wibin their borders. When everything is ready, it is not improbable that Mr. Jefferson Davis will take command of the array, for he is reported to have a high ambition to acquire reputation as a General, and in virtue of his office he is Generalissim of the Armies of the Confederate States. It will be remarked that this plan rests on the assumption that the United States cannot or will not wage another very content. They firmly telleve the war will not be a very and that Fee will be hold its own against the world, or that porten of it which may attack it. I year, and that 18ez will benoft a victorious, compact, staveholding Contederate Power of fifteen States under a strong Government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it. I now out repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irrespatible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave S ates, it the force of their simple turiff, and in the interests which arile out of a system of tree-trade, which, however, by a rhorous lead-lation they will interoict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Compercially, and politically, and miditarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence callibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their programmes.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price,

sent to you to England. Events burry on with tre-

mendous rapidity, and even the lightning lage behind

can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, best bonds being, as we know, secured by the expert duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the e-sut lishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt bottom. It is at once hing and subject, master

from the estat lishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject, moster and servant, captain and selders, artilleryman and gon. Not one tale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offense punishable with tremendous pensities, among which confiscation of property, enorms a fines, and even the pensity of death, are enumerated, to send softon into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direct distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the roll-owners.

and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the raill-owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves to bold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own pur-poses and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each take of cotton, as I hear, a bend will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legi-lature. The bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent, and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of 1th of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to ener into bonds loading with cotton will be conject to en er into condes or give escurity that they will not carry their carryoss to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cot-ton for cash to foreign buye s, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes. I make these bure statements, and I leave to political and will arise out of the acts of the Confederate States. The Southerners argue that by breaking from their unintural a linner with the North they will save upward of \$17,000,000, or nearly £10,000,000 sterling annually. The estimated value of the annual cotton crop is \$200,000,000, the this the North formerly made at least \$10,000,000, by advances, interest and exchanges, which in all came to fully five per cent on the whole of the crop. Again, the tariff to raise revenue sufficient for the maintenance of the flovernment of the Southern Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the United States. The Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the United States. The Confederate States propes to have a tariff which will be about 12½ per cent on imports, which will yield \$25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per cent, and as the South took from the North \$70,000,000 worth of manufactured goods and produce, they contribute, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent and 12½ per cent of the cent and 12½ per cent and 124, per cent (174 per ct.), which amounts to \$37,000,000, which, their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent and 1½ per cent (174 per ct.), which amounts to \$37,000,000, which, added to the saving on commissions, exchanges, advances, &c., makes up the good round sum which I have put down higher up. The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have "kept the North going" by the prices they have put for the projected arthes of their manufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manet ester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dadley, to Paris, to Lyons, to Bordenax, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste and have markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deduct in on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assuming that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Low-II the 600, 600 bules of cotton which she manufly consumes. One great fact, however, is unquestionable—the Government has in its hands the smals, the wealth, and the hearts of the people. They will give anything—morey, labor, life itself—to carry out their theories. "Sir, vaid an ex-Governor of this State to me to-day, "scorer than submit to the North we will all becomes subject to Great Bettain again, out their theories. "Sir, said an exclusive profit in state to me to-day, "scorer than submit to the North, we will all become subject to Great Britain again." The same geatleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton erop every year as a free-will offering. In the instance his gift is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £5,000 per annum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patrio-ism" and devotion. The ladles are all making sandbags,

tem' and devotors. The states are dispersively are more heree than he men. The time for mediation is past, if it ever were at hand or present at all; and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of phile-hotomization which are supposed to secure peace and There was no intelligence of much interest on Sur

There was no intelligence of much interest on Sun-day, but there is a general belief that Arkansas and Missouri will send in their adhesion to the Confeders y this week, and the Commissioners from Virginia are hourly expected. The attitude of that State, however, gives rise to apprehensions lest there may be a division of her strength; and any aggression on her terrisories by the Federal Government, such as that contemplated in taking possession of Alexandria, would be hailed by the Montgomery Government with sincere joy, as it would, they think, move the State to more rapid action and decision.

would, they think, move the State to more rapid action and decision.

Montgomery is on an undolating plans, and covers ground large enough for a city of 200,000 inhabitants, but its population is only \$2,000. Indeed, the polinicians here appear to dishits large cities, but the city designers certainly prepare to take them if they come. There is a large negro population, and a considerable number of a color which forces me to doubt the evidences of my senses rather than the statements made to me by some of my friends that the planters affect the character of parent in their moral relations merely with the negro race. A waiter at the hotel—tall, handsome young fellow, with the least tings of color in his check, not as dark as the majority of Span-

tards or Italians—astonished me in my ignorance to-day when, in reply to a question asked by one of our tards or Italians—astonished n.e in my innerance today when, in reply to a question asked by one of our
sarty, in consequence of a di carsion on the point, he
informed me he "was a slave." The man, as he said
so, looked confused, his manner altered. He had
been talking familiarly to us, but the moment he replied, "I am a slave, Sir" his I quacity disappeared,
and he wasked hurriedly and in silence out of the room.
The River Alabams, on which the city rests, is a wide,
deep stream, now a quarter of a mile in breadth, with
a carrent of four mile- an hour. It is navigable to Mobile, upward of 400 miles, and eteamers ascend its waters for many miles beyond this into the interior. The
country around is well wooded, and is richly entivated
in brust fields of cotton and Indian corn, but the neighberhood is not I calithy, and deadly fevers are as id to
prevail at certain seasons of the year. There is not
much animation in the streets, except when "there is a
difficulty among the citizens," or in the eternal noise of
the hotel steps and bars. I was told this merning by
the hotel keeper that I was probably the only person in
the house, or about it, who had not loaded revolvers in
lis pockets, and one is aware occasionally of an unnatural rigidity searcely attributable to the esseous
structure in the persons of those who pass one in the
crowded passages.

Movary May 6.—To-day I visited the Capitol, crowded passages. Mospay, May 6.—To-day I visited the Capitol,

the crowd in the hall is concerned, my attention was attracted to a group of people to whom a man was holding forth in energetic sentences. The day was

hot, but I pushed near to the spot, for I like to hear a stamp speech, or to pick up a stray morsel of divinity in the via sacra of strange ci ics, and it appeared as though the speaker was delivering an oration or a sermon. The crowd was small. Three or four idle men in rough, homespun, makeshift uniforms leaned against the iron rails inclosing a small pend of foul, green-looking water, surrounded by brick-work, which decorates the space in front of the Exchange Hetel.

The speaker stood on an empty deal packing-case. A Interpenter stood on an empty uses packing-case. A man in a cart was listening with a lack-laster eye to the address. Some three or four others, in a sort of vehicle which night either be a leause or a planowan, had also drawn up for the benefit of the address Five or six other men, in long black coats and high hate some whittling sticks, and chewing tobacco. Said distant the stream of discolared white, comband hats some whittling sticks, and chewing tobacco. and discharging streams of discolored selics, completed the group. "Nipe ham nerd and fifty dollars offered for him," exclaimed the man, in the tone of injured dynity, remonstrance, and surprise, which can be issimated by all true accidencers into the dryest numerial statements. "Will no one make any advance on the hundred and fifty dollars?" A man bear me or and his mouth, spat, and said, "Twenty-live." Only nine hundred and seventy-live dollars offered for him. Why, at a radaklous—only nine hundred and seventy-live dollars offered for him. Why, at a radaklous—only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars! Will no one, "&c. B. side the ornor acctteneer stood a stort young man of five-and-twen y years of age, with a bundle in his hand. He was a maccular fellow, broad-shandlered, narrow-flanked, but rather small in suature; he had on a broad, greasy, old wide-awake, a blue ja ket, a coarse cotton chirt, lorse and rather ranged trowsers, and broken shore. The expression of his face was beavy and sail, was a mascalar fellow, broat-sandmented, harrow-flanked, but rather small in sature; he had on a broad, greasy, old wide-awake, a blue ju kut, a coarse cotton elirt, loese and rather ragged trowsers, and broken shoes. The expression of his face was bency and sad, but it was by no means disagreable, in spite of his thick lips, broad nestrils, and high check bases. On his head was wool inteed of hir I am neither sentimentalist nor Black Republican, nor negro-worstiper, but I confess the sight caused a strange thrill through my heart. I tried in vain to make my elf familiar with the fact that I could, for the sum of \$375, become as absolutely the owner of toat mass of blood, bones, sinew flesh, affid braids as o the horse when stood by my side. There was no sophistry which could personale me the man was not a man—he was, indeed, by no means my brother, but assuredly no was a rellow creature. I have seen slave mankets in the East, but somehow or other the Orientalism of the scene cast a coloring over the mater's of the sales there which deprived them of the disagreeable havehness and matter-of-fact character of the transaction before me. For Tark or Smyrnings or Egyptian to buy and of fact character of the transaction before me. Fer Turk, or Smyrniote, or Egyptian to buy and sell alayes seemed rather suited to the eternal of-fact character of the transaction before he for Turk, or Smyrninte, or Egyptian to Luy and sell alayes seemed rather suited to the eternal atness of things than to otherwise. The torbaned, showled, loose-trowered, pipe-anoking merchants speaking an unknown tongus locked as if they were engaged in a legitimate basiness. One knew that their shaves would not be condemned to any very hard. Lor, and that tray would be in some sort the immates of the tunily and members of it. Here it graced on my car to listen to the familiar tones of the English tongue as the median by which the transfer was effected, and it was painful to see decent-looking men in European garb changed in the work before me. Perchance these impressions may wear off, for I meet many English people who are the most strenuous novo ates of the slave system, although it is true that their perceptions may be quickened to recognize its be antice by their participation in the profits. The negro was sold to one of the systemders, and The negro was sold to one of the systanders, at walked off with his bande God knows where. "Ni The near was sold to have the transportance, while gers is cheap" was the only remark of the hystanders. I continued by walk up a long, wide, straight street, or, more properly, an unpaved smady road, liked with wooden houses on each side, and with trees by the side of the footpath. The lower of the two so less generally used as a shop, mostly of the miscellaneous store kind, in which all sorts of articles are to be had if there is any money to pay for them; and, in the present case, if any faith is to be attached to the conspicuous notices in the windows, credit is of no credit, and the only thing that can be necepted in exchange for the goods is "cash." At the end of this long stree, on a moderate eminence, stands a whitewashed or painted ediff e, with a gaunt, lean portice, supported on lofty, lanky pillars, and surmounted by a subdued and dejected lo king little cupola. Passing an unkempt lawn, through a very shabby little gateway in a brick frame, and we ascend a flight of steps into a hall, from which a double staircase conducts us to frame, and we ascend a fight of steps into a half, from which a double staircase conducts us to the vestibule of the Chamber. Anything much more offensive to the eye cannot well be imagined than the floor and stairs. They are stained deeply by to-baceo juice, which has loft its marks on the white stone steps and on the base of the pillare outside. In the ball which we have entered there are two tables, covered with hams, oranges, bread and fruits, for the refreshment of members a d visitors, over which two sable godderses, in portentous crinolice, presiste. The door of the comberts of distinct of the refreshment of members a d visitors, over which two sable godderses, in portentous crinolice, presiste. The door of the comberts of the Conf-derste States holds its diberntisms. A gallery runs half round the room, and is half filled with visitors—country cousins, and harmers of cotton and maize, and hapty, seekers of places great or small. A light and low semi-crule screen separates the body of the house, where the members sit, from the space under the gallery, which is appropriated to ladies and visitors. The clerk sits at a cesk above this table, and on a platform behind him are the deak and chair of the presiding officer or Speaser of the Congress. Over his head bangs the unfailing northmit of Washington, and a small engaving, in a black frame, of a goutleman unknown to me. Scated in the nidst of them, at a Senator's deek, it was permitted to "assist," in the French sense, at the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. Howell Cobb took the chair, and a white-heaved chergyman was called upon to say prayers, which he did, upstanding, with outsiret hed hards and closed eyes, by the side of the Speaker. The prayer was long and subulphure as. One more present with guipowder I never heard, hor coult aught like it have been heard since.

"Palgit, dram eccleration."

The Rev. gentleman prayed that the Almighty might be pleased to inflict on the arms of the United States such a cefeat that it might be the example of signal publishment for ever—that this President might be bleased, and that the other President might be the other thing—that the gallant, deveted young addiers who were fighting for their country might not suffer from exposure to the weather or from the builds of their ensurings; and that the base mercenaries who were fighting on the other side might come to sure and swift destruction, and so on.

their endules; that the hight come to sure and swift destruction, and so on.

Are right and wrong mere geographical expressions? The prayer was over at last, and the House proceeded to business. Although each State has several delegates in Congress, it is only entitled to one vote on a strict division. In this way some curious decisions may be arrived at, as the smallest State is equal to the largest, and a majority of the Fordis representatives may neutralize a vote of all the Georgia representatives. For example, Georgia has ton delegates; Florida has only three. The vote of Florida, however, is determined by the action of any two of its three representatives, and these two may, on a division, throw the one State vote into the scale against that of Georgia, for which ten members are agreed. The Congress transacts all its business in accret senion, and finds it a very agreeable and commendable way of doing it. Thus, to-day, for example, after the presentation of a few uninportant notions and papers, the Speaker rapped his desh, and amounced that the House would go into secret senion, and that all who were not memors should leave.

text of the declaration of a state of war on the part of President Davis, and of the issue of letters of marqu and reprised, &c. But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Moutgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-

found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-England, from the whaters of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters of marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guaranties! This statement I make on the very lighest author! y. I leave it to you to deal with the facts. To-day I proceeded to the Montgomery Dowing street and Whitehall, to procent myself to the members of the Contederate States of America. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to sill, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours. The President-was engaged with some gent cuan when I was presented to him, but to received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered late conversation with me for some time on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, showy figure, rather over the middle light, and of erect, solderlike bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well-defined, but the face is trib and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is sparsently blind, the other is dark, piercips, and istelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray Sameer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order for the Se retary of Wax to farmash me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military posts who might be independed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been emough wittoin the fines of campe to know what was my duly on such occasions. I enbequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary of Wax, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were Gen. Be auregard and several officers, engaged over Jane and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was, perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-Yard, and

On my way back from the State Department I saw a very line company of infantry and three field pieces, with about 1:0 artillerymen, on their march to the railway station for Virginia. The men were all well equipped, but there were no ammunition waxons for the gams, and the transport consisted solely of a few country carts drawn by poor horses, out of condition. There is no lack of muscle and will among the men. The troops which I see here are quite fit to march as light as far as their personnel is concerned, and there is no peor in in the world so crazy with military madness. The very o tiden in the streets up the six of soldiers, carry little flags, and wear cockade as they struct in the his hways, and motters and fathers feed the fever by dressing them up as Zonaves or Classeurs.

Mrs. Davis had a small levee to-day in right of her position as wife of the President. Several ladies here On my way back from the State Department I saw

Mrs. Davis had a small levee to-day in right of her post-ton as wife of the President. Several lasies there probably looked forward to the time when their States might as else from the new Confederation, and afford them the pleasure of holding a reception. Why not them the pleasure of holding a reception. Why not Fresidents or State of Georgia or of Alabamas! Why not Kong of South Carolina, or Emperor of Florida! Soldiers of Latane! make your game! Gen lemon politicians, the hall is rolling. There is, to be sure, a storm gathering at the North, but it cannot hart you, and already there are conductive; from all parts of the world not king to your aid, who will eat your Southern beeves the last of all.

One word more as to a fleet. The English owners of several large stemmers are already in correspondence.

One word more say to a need. The Engine with Government here for the purchase of their vessels. The intelligence which had reacted the Government that their Commissioners have gone on to Paris is regarded as unfavorable to their claims, and as a proof that we get first and is not discoved to recognize them. that their Commissioners have gone on to Paris is regarded as antavorable to their claims, and as a proof that as yet England is not disposed to recognize them. It is accosing to hear the tone used on both sides toward Great Britain. Both are most anxious for beer countertance and support, although the North blusters rather more about its independence than the South, which professes a warm regard for the mother country. "But, say the North," "It Great Britain recognizes the South, we shall certainly look on it as a declaration of war." "And, "ay the South, "If Great Britain does not recognize our privateers thay, we shall a gard it as proof of host ity and of siliance with the enemy." The Government at Washington seeks to obtain promises from Lord Lyons that our Government will not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time refuse any guaranties in reference to the rights of neutrals. The blockade of the Southern Forts would not occasion us any great inconventence at present, because the cotton-loading sensor is over, but if it be enforced in October, there is a prospect of very serious and embarrassing questions arising to reference to the rights of Leutrals, treaty obligations with the United States Government, to trade and commerce of England, and the law of blockade in reterence to the distinctions to be drawn between measures of war and means of amoryance.

As I write the gaus in front of the State Department.

meserice of war and means of annoyance.

As I write the gains in front of the State Department are firing a salute, and each report marks a State of the Confederacy. They are now ten, as Arkaness and Tennelste are now out of the Union.

A SERENADE-SPEECHES BY JEFFERSON DAVIS HENRY A WISE, AND L. Q. C LAMAR. Correspondence of The Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2, 1861. President Davis and lady were serenaded last night (Saturday), at their quarters, the Spotswood House A crowd of 3,999 assembled and called him out, when he made the following speech which I am enabled to present to you rerbation et literation, et spelleration :

PRESENT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

FRIENDS AND FYLLOW-CITZENS: I thank you for the compliment that your procence curvey. It is an indication of regard, not for the person, but for the position which he bolds. The cause in which we are engaged is the cause of the advocacy of the rights to which we were born, these for which our fathers of the Revolution blod—the richest inheritance that ever fell to man, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit untarnished to our children. Upon us is devolved the high and holy responsibility of preserving the Constitutional liberty of a Free Government. Those with whom we have lately associated have shown themselves so incapable of appreciating the blessings of the glorious institutions they inherited, that they were born. They have allowed an unguorant anaryer to trample upon all the arerogatives of children high, and to exercise powers never delegated to him, and it has been reserved for your own State, so lately one of the original thirteen, but now, thank God, fully separated from them, to become the theater of a great control camp, from which will pour forth thousands of brace hearts to roll back the tide of this despotism. Apart from that grailication we may well feel at being separated from such a connection, is the price that upon your devolves the task of maintaining and defending our own Government. I believe that we shall be able to achieve the molts work, and that the inestations of our fathers will go to our children as secred as they have descendes tops. [Applane.] In these Confederare States we observe those relations which have been poetically accribed to the United States, but which there never had the asmorted to constitute a whole; or, as more teautifully explained. Upon every hill which now overlooks Richmond, you have been poetically accribed to be included in a shorter of the invader has been set upon the soil of the Virginia. [Great cheering.] There is not one true son of the South who is not ready to shoulder his make, to be abled to the result of the years

desk, and announced that the House would go into secret session, and that all who were not memors should leave.

As I was returning to the hotel there was another small crowd at the touritain. Another auctioneer, a fist, itabby, persuring, puffy man, was trying to soil a negro girl who stood on the deal-box beside thin. She was dressed pretty much like a London servant girl of the lower order out of place, except thesher shoes were more shrede of leather patches, and her bounet would have scarce passed muster in the New Cut. She, too, had a little bundle in her hand, and looked out at the buyers from a pair of large sad eyes. "Niggers were cheap;" still nere was this young woman going for an upset price of \$61°, but no one would bid, and the auctioneer, after vain attempts to raise the price and excite competition, said, "Not sold to-day, Sally; you may at down."

Tusspar, May 7.—The newspapers contain the